THE GENESEE FARMER.

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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

PLANTING CORN.

This should be considered one of the important operations with the farmer at this season of the year. Every thing appertaining to it should be considered as meriting the strictest attention.—These operations may be divided under different heads, viz: the choice of soil, preparation, choice of seed, preparation of seed, planting and hoeing.

1st. *Choice of Soils.* Corn thrives best upon warm, dry, deep soils, and such as contain a sufficient quantity of animal or vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, to render them what would be termed *strong* or *rich*. Perhaps there are no grounds so well calculated for a profitable corn crop as those which have been for a few years in grass. There are many things to recommend such grounds. 1st. They produce on an average the greatest crops of corn. 2d. Potatoes, which should be planted round the borders of the field, and pumpkins, which are planted with the corn, produce better than when planted on grounds which have been two or three years under tillage; and lastly, the crop may be cultivated with as little labor as upon stubble ground where a proper course of preparation has been followed.

2d. *Preparation.* In most cases, ground for corn crops is prepared by frequent ploughings, dragings, &c. and lastly, by ridging. The distance of the ridges from each other varying from three to eight feet according to the variety of corn to be cultivated. There are, in many instances, soils so circumstanced, that by once ploughing they may be put in prime condition for the crop; but for this the soil must be mellow, the surface smooth, and the sward of such varieties of grass as are easily subdued. Where such soils can be turned over flat and even, the decomposing sward is advantageously placed to contribute to the growth of the crop; and by frequently harrowing with a light instrument upon the furrows, sufficient mold may be rendered fine for the operations of planting, hoeing, &c.

It was formerly thought that corn succeeded best when planted upon a ridge, and that in the hoeing operation a large hill should be raised about the roots, in order to support the stalks; but at this time we believe this is considered unnecessary, and many farmers declare in favor of keeping the ground as near level as possible through the whole process. Where grounds are to be planted without ridging, a light plough may be drawn through the field by a single horse, running flat and shallow, thereby leaving a smooth place for the hills, which greatly facilitates the first hoeing if done by hand, also the planting may be done more expeditiously. The distance at which corn should be planted, as we have observed, depends much upon the variety. In this latitude, the small, early corn succeeds well at three feet from row to row; whereas, in Virginia, the larger varieties are frequently planted at six and even eight feet between the rows. The distances at which the common kinds of corn are planted in this section, are from three and an half to four feet between the rows each way; but we are convinced that more corn is produced from the same land by the same labor when the corn is planted in drills, that is, when the rows one way are from three and an half to four feet, in which the corn or hill is planted at from twelve to eighteen inches, and from two to three kernels in each. When corn is planted in this way it cannot be ploughed but one way, but if planted in a smooth furrow, and the furrow turned from it the first hoeing and towards it the second, both hoeings will be found easy; and more than two, if the ground is well prepared, will seldom be required. When grass grounds are to be broken up, we recommend corn as the first crop as preparatory to a crop of wheat; after which it may be summer fallowed, as it will occupy the same time as when it is first summer fallowed for wheat, and after planted with corn, and we think when planted first both crops are better.

3d. *Choice of Seed.* On this the quantity as well as quality of the crop depends. Of whatever variety of corn the farmer chooses to plant, he should be sure that it has been judiciously selected. From the small quantity of seed which is required for an acre, the price paid for seed corn becomes of secondary importance when compared with the quality. In the ordinary way of planting, four quarts of corn are considered sufficient to plant an acre. At one dollar per bushel this would amount to twelve and a half cents; but if the farmer paid what would be thought an extravagant price, two dollars per bushel, the same quantity would cost him twenty-five cents. Most farmers, we believe, will be ready to acknowledge that the difference between the product of an acre planted with very good or very poor seed might be ten bushels, which, at fifty cents per bushel, would amount to five dollars; and all will allow that the cultivation for the acre of the good would not be any more than for the poor, which would argue that it was as well to pay forty dollars a bushel for very good seed corn, as to have that of an inferior quality at one dollar. If farmers were aware of this fact, they would be more particular about selecting their seed corn; and we are convinced that a difference of five bushels per acre may be made by a careful selection from the same variety of the best specimens for a few years. It is with regard to selecting seed corn, as with improving breeds of cattle, the proportion of the breed may be materially changed without any specific difference. It has long been noticed, that corn produced from seed that was taken only from such stalks as produced two ears, were more apt to produce two ears, than such as was taken from stalks producing only one ear.—Cross breeding with corn may also be performed as with animals, by which the color or shape of the kernel, cob, or stalk may be changed at the pleasure of the cultivator, either for amusement or profit.

4th. *Preparation of Seed.* A few years since much was said about soaking seed corn in tar, and then rolling it in plaster of paris preparatory to planting; and the recommendations for this were, that birds would not pull it, and that plaster had a tendency to make the young plants more thrifty; but after trying the experiment ourselves, we were satisfied that it did not pay for the trouble. It is now recommended to soak the corn in copperas water, which is said to prevent its being destroyed either by birds or worms, which if true is very important.

5th. *Planting.* As to the time and manner of planting, farmers are pretty well agreed that from the sixth to the tenth of May is the most favorable season; and although the ground is often wet and cold at that time, yet, if it is properly drained so that the water cannot stand upon it, (and no ground should be planted which is not so drained,) there is no danger of the seed rotting if it is good; and although the leaves may look yellow for a time, it will be earlier than corn planted later, and the difference in the time of ripening will be about the same as in planting. It is important in planting, whether in the furrow or on the ridge, to make the hill broad and smooth, as it facilitates the operation of hoeing much.

6th. *Hoeing.* Other business permitting, this should be attended to as soon as the corn is sufficiently up to be readily distinguished, as it is important to check the weeds when young. We have seen an operation performed when the land was smooth and the corn planted in the furrow, as a substitute for hoeing, which was well calculated to save labor. A pair of horses were harnessed to a common harrow having the fore tooth taken out; they were driven one on either side of the row, and the space occasioned by the absence of the tooth allowed the harrow to pass over the corn without injuring it, making the ground mellow on each side.

A boy followed the team to straighten up any hills that might be trodden down by the horses, or covered by the harrow. In this way, two boys and a pair of horses were able to go over six or eight acres in a day; and, although the ground was not exactly as well dressed as when done by the hoe, still, upon mellow land, it was an expeditious way of subduing the weeds. It should always be recollected, that in dry weather, weeds are destroyed with the most ease, and the most effectual way of preventing corn from being injured by drouth, is, to hoe it often. Next to potatoes, Indian corn may be considered one of the most important crops grown in our country.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

Scarcely a spring passes in which we do not hear of more or less children being killed by eating poisonous plants. One of the most common, and which we believe destroys more lives than any other by accident, is the cowbane, (Cicuta maculata) which is often seen growing by the way side near barns or yards where the soil is rich.—We know of no valuable use to which this plant can be applied, and yet it is frequently allowed to remain for years near dwellings undisturbed, as if it was as harmless as burdocks or Canada thistles. This plant belongs to the fifth class and second order (Pentandria Dyginia,) which order includes a number of poisonous umbelliferous plants. In order the better to enable people

to extirpate so dangerous an enemy, we subjoin the following description. This is a biennial, plant, rising to the height of from four to six feet; the leaves somewhat resemble those of parsley, but larger; and the foot stalks spotted with dark brown spots. In its growth it bears a resemblance to the common garden parsnip; but the greatest danger is in its close resemblance, when young, to the sweet cicely, (Chaerophyllum claytoni,) the latter being a plant of the same class and one of which children are very fond, both of the roots and young leaves. In taste, it is also said that the cow bane bears some resemblance to the sweet cicely. We recommend to such persons as live in the neighborhood of this plant to be at a little trouble to extirpate it, which may be done by mowing it before the seeds ripen for two or three seasons, by which time most of the seed which have fallen to the ground will have sprouted; and when only a few plants remain, they may be cut off with a hoe below the ground, which will prove fatal to them. As a preventive against such accidents as occur by people's coming in contact with, or eating poisonous plants, it would be well for children to be so far instructed in botany, at least, as to be able to designate those plants which are the most dangerous to the human family, also those which prove injurious to domestic animals.

FLAX.

We hope our farmers will not neglect to sow flax, although cotton is cheap, for there are many uses to which flax is applied where cotton will not answer as a substitute. In the division of labor in this country, there should always be provision made for employing the female part of every family. If we abandon household manufactures, we place our females in a dangerous situation. Every person out of useful employment is strictly dangerous to community. Many of the *follies*, and most of the *crimes* of the present day, are the offsprings of idleness, even the monster, *intemperance*, is generally supposed to be a branch of that family. As long as the present custom of our country prevails with regard to the division of labor, or so long as the males do all the out-door work, the task of the females cannot be considered over burdensome, if they continue the good old custom of household manufactures. We always believed the music of a spinning-wheel to be better adapted to a farmer's house than a piano, and the sound of a loom indicates more economy than that of a guitar.

Preserving Grapes.—A gentleman recently returned from Smyrna, has furnished the following particulars of the manner in which the inhabitants of that place preserve Grapes, to the editor of the Long-Island Star:

"The leaves and branches of the vine are burnt, and a lye made from the ashes. Into this lye the bunches of the grapes are first dipped and then hung up, and considered ready for use. In this state they will remain perfectly sound for a long time, and when required for the table, are taken down and each bunch merely dipped in a glass of water to remove all adhering substances. There is said to be a particular quality in the lye which closes the pores of the grape, and prevents its juices from escaping."

Agricultural Societies.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

At a meeting of a very respectable number of the farmers and friends of Agriculture of this county, convened pursuant to public notice, on the first instant, at the house of Maj. S. Allen, in New-Haven, the Hon. AVERY SKINNER was appointed chairman, and ORLO STEELE secretary.

Gen. Smith having addressed the meeting in explanation and support of its objects,—on motion, it was

Resolved, That the convention do now proceed to organize an Agricultural Society for this county, and that PETER SKEN SMITH, SETH SEVERANCE, WILLIAM M. CHEEVER, ULYSSES G. WHITE and RICHARD DESPARD, be a committee to prepare and report to this convention a constitution and resolutions.

The committee having retired for that purpose, reported the following constitution which was unanimously adopted, and subscribed by almost all present:

CONSTITUTION.

The style of this society shall be, "The Oswego County Agricultural Society," for the improvement of agriculture, horticulture and the household arts.

Sec. 1st. The society shall consist of such citizens of Oswego county and of contiguous counties, as shall subscribe the constitution, and pay not less than one dollar annually thereafter.

Sec. 2d. The payment, at one time, of ten dollars, shall constitute a member for life, and shall exempt the donor from annual contributions.

Sec. 3d. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary and a treasurer.

Sec. 4th. The *recording* secretary shall keep the minutes of the society. The *corresponding* secretary shall correspond with the state and other societies, and with individuals, in furtherance of the objects of the society.

Sec. 5th The treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and disburse them on the order of the President or a Vice-President, countersigned by the recording secretary, and shall make a report of the receipts and expenditures at the annual meeting of the Society.

Sec. 6. The officers of the Society shall constitute an EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of whom three shall be a quorum for the despatch of business.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE may convoke meetings of the Society, and appoint all its necessary committees, and they shall take charge of, and distribute or preserve all seeds, plants, books, models, &c. which may be transmitted to the society; and shall also have the charge of all communications, designed or calculated for publication, and so far as they may deem expedient, shall collate, arrange and publish the same in such manner and form as they shall deem best calculated to promote the objects of the society.

Sec. 7th. The president, or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, shall preside at all MEETINGS, EXHIBITIONS or FAIRS, held by the society in this county.

Sec. 8th. There shall be an annual meeting of the society, on the first Tuesday in May, at the house now kept by Maj. S. Allen, in the town of New-Haven, at which time all the officers shall be elected, by a plurality of votes, and by ballot.

Sec. 9th. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members attending any annual meeting.

The society then elected by ballot the following officers:

WILLIAM M. CHEEVER, of New-Haven, President; AVERY SKINNER, of Mexico, 1st Vice-President; JOHN BULLEN, of Hannibal, 2d Vice-President; ULYSSES G. WHITE, of Oswego, Treasurer; ORLO STEELE, of Scriba, Recording Secretary; PETER SKEN SMITH, of Scriba, Corresponding Secretary.

Gen. Smith, from the committee appointed for that purpose, then reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the society:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this society it is expedient for the next legislature to pass a law making a respectable annual appropriation out of the funds of the state, for the advancement of the agricultural interests, which moneys to be apportioned in those counties where agricultural societies shall be formed, to be awarded in the shape of *premiums* at the annual agricultural exhibition to be held in such counties.

Resolved, That this society are further of the opinion that drafts upon the treasury in favor of agriculture, instead of draining would serve to enrich the coffers of the state, and that in the infancy of the present efforts that are making in this state in behalf of agriculture, the system needs the fostering aid of the state, on the same principle that the national protection is extended to our infant manufactures, until sufficiently matured to protect themselves.

Resolved, That this society further beg leave to submit that in a law for the advancement of AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, and the HOUSEHOLD ARTS, providing for an annual appropriation of money out of the state treasury, to be disseminated in the counties complying with the requisitions of the act, the *basis* of distribution ought not to be the *representative* number of inhabitants only, but that the comparative increase of population, and the progress of settlement, the capabilities of soil, the climate and situation, and the territorial extent of a county, are considered as presenting strong claims when fixing upon the sums to which the respective counties should be entitled.

Resolved, That this society highly approve of the plan of an agricultural school, or schools to embrace experimental and practical farming, and also of the utility of establishing annual FAIRS for the purchase and sale of live stock, seeds, and other products of husbandry, and of household manufacture, as suggested in the resolutions passed at the late meeting of "The New-York State Agricultural Society."

Resolved, That when it is considered that for several years past, the importation of SILK FABRICS into the United States, has equalled, if not greatly exceeded in value the whole amount of our exportation of BREAD STUFFS, this society cannot refrain from expressing their conviction of the important advantages that would result from the successful *culture* and *manufacture* of SILK in this country.

Resolved, That this society do recommend to

the farmers and friends of agriculture in this county, to subscribe for the "GENESEE FARMER," published at Rochester, or for some other agricultural paper of this or the eastern states.

[The Circular from the Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, which the reader will find on page 83 of the present volume of the Genesee Farmer, was then read, after which the following resolutions were passed:]

Resolved, That the circular be submitted to our agriculturists through the medium of the press, and that editors in this county are respectfully called on to republish it.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting and published in the papers printed in this county, and the editors of the Albany Gazette, Argus and Evening Journal, the New-York Farmer and Genesee Farmer, and other papers friendly to agriculture, are respectfully invited to notice our proceedings.

AVERY SKINNER, *Ch'n.*
ORLO STEELE, *Sec'y.*

The editor of the Oswego Free Press, in publishing the above proceedings, remarks:—We had the pleasure yesterday of attending a convention composed of many of our most respectable farmers and other fellow-citizens friendly to the farming interest; and were delighted with the proceedings throughout.—It was indeed gratifying to notice a convocation of citizens of all parties, engaged in one common cause, and acting together in the most harmonious manner, without the animosities of party strife, or any division from political sentiment. An Agricultural Society was formed, and one of our most efficient farmers chosen as its president. And while we hail with joy the spirit that has led Oswego thus promptly to take a stand in the cause of agriculture—the cause which we conceive the first of all causes—and set an example to her sister counties, we hope they will not be tardy in following that example.

WAYNE COUNTY.

We cheerfully give place to the following notice for a meeting in Wayne County for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. We shall be glad to publish such notices for all our neighboring counties.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the State Agricultural Society, constituted in Albany, in February last, we, the undersigned, give notice, that a meeting will be held, at the Court House in Lyons, on Tuesday the 22d of May 1832, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of forming an agricultural society in Wayne County. All persons who feel an interest in the most essential pursuits and enjoyments of life, are invited to attend the said meeting. Blessed with a fertile soil, genial climate, and an enterprising population, nothing is wanting to insure to that portion of the earth, in which our lot is cast, all that beauty and productiveness of which it is susceptible, but that spirit of comprehensive observation, animated diligence, and generous emulation in the arts of Rural life, ot which an agricultural society, founded upon proper principles, promises to become the prolific seed bed. We hope the object of this notice will commend itself to the favor of our fellow citizens, and that every town in this county may come forward generally and earnestly in aid of the good cause of agriculture.

THOMAS ROGERS, 2d,
J. B. PIERCE,
RICHARD P. PRICE,
SAMUEL S. MORSE,
ZALMON RICE,
JOSEPH COLE,
LUTHER CHAPIN,
MORRIS CRAW.

Lyons, April 18th, 1832.

MONROE COUNTY.

Pursuant to a request of the New-York State Agricultural Society, the Executive Committee for Monroe County respectfully invite the Farmers and all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our Agriculture, to meet at the Court-House in Rochester on THURSDAY *the 24th of May*, to form a County Society for the improvement of Agriculture, Horticulture and the Household Arts.

ISAAC MOORE,
WILLIAM GARBUT,
JAMES SPERRY,
Executive Committee for Monroe County.

FLORAL CALENDAR.

May 10.—The weather at this time is very fine, and vegetation is progressing rapidly.

Heart cherries in full flower.
Egg plums, flowers mostly expanded.
Peaches, about half the flower open.
The prospects for fruit are very good.
Wheat looks very well.

New Invention.—By a notice in the Oswego Free Press, we learn that E. R. Ball has invented and obtained letters patent for a *sliding threshold or valve*, for doors, that bids fair to supersede the use of the common threshold. The following description is given:—The improved threshold is inserted in a channel or groove cut in the bottom of the door. On shutting the door, the valve descends in the groove in the track beneath until in contact with the floor or carpet, and on opening it, the threshold recedes or disappears within the groove, *flush* with the bottom edge of the door. The door may be hung at any height required to allow it to swing clear of the floor or carpet, and the valve can be set or regulated to descend to any distance required to close the door air-tight.—Should the door *settle* or shrink, or the floor *settle*, it would still be air-tight, as the valve would adjust itself to the change. The invention has been proved, and its practical utility tested in several cases in Oswego.

"*The Sylva Americana*; or a description of the Forest Trees indigenous to the United States, Practically and Botanically considered: illustrated by more than one hundred engravings"—is the title of a work just issued from the press in Boston. The author, is Mr. D. J. Browne.—The Boston Courier says that it "contains use ful information in a popular form; the latter part of it is devoted to Arboriculture, or the cultivation of tress."

We are authorised by Messrs. Prince, proprietors of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, to state, that their New Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., will be sent gratuitously to every applicant; and the Editors of the different Newspapers throughout the Union might render acceptable information to their readers by stating the fact.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTURE OF SWEET POTATOES—*(Convovulus batatas.)*

The slips, as they are called, of sweet potatoes, should be placed in a hot-bed, to force out the sprouts; or, if no hot-bed is attached to the premises, the following simple method will answer: Dig a hole two or three feet deep, which should be filled with horse manure & well pressed down, to give a bottom heat; on this place about four inches of loam; in the loam place the slips, which in a few days will throw out numerous sprouts. The slips should then be taken up and planted out wherever wanted, in a light and rather sandy soil—*taking care to place them on the top of the ground, and draw the earth over them.* But little care is requisite afterwards, excepting to keep the weeds down, and occasionally giving the vines, which run like squash vines, a twist around the hill, to prevent them striking root at the several joints, by which the size of the potatoes in the hill is increased.

☞ The slips are so perishable in their nature, that they must be immediately placed in a hot-bed as above directed, or will soon be lost by rotting.—*N. E. Farmer.*

☞ Slips may now be had at the Seed Store of *Rossiter & Knox.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR APRIL, 1832.

	10 A. M.				10 P. M.			
Days.	therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky	therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky
1	46	29,15	W	cl'y h w	30	29,40	W	fair
2	42	29,50	W	fair	52	29,20	W	cloudy
3	44	29,05	W	cl'y r & s	30	29,40	W	fair
4	40	29,30	W	do 1-20	34	29,45	W	do h w
5	30	29,80	N W	fair	28	29,80	N W	do
6	42	29,80	N E	do	30	29,75	N	do
7	46	29,70	N E	do	40	29,75	N E	cloudy
8	34	29,85	N E	do	26	29,85	N E	fair
9	40	29,80	N E	do	34	29,65	E	do
10	50	29,60	S	do	46	29,50	S E	do
11	55	29,50	W	do	48	29,40	W	do
12	66	29,40	W	do	58	29,35	W	do
13	54	29,30	W	do	62	29,20	S W	do†
14	44	29,20	W	cloudy*	47	29,40	N W	do
15	46	29,45	N E	f s w 41°	46	29,30	E	cloudy
16	44	29,25	E	cl'y r 4-10	36	29,40	E	do
17	37	29,40	E	do r 2-10	37	29,45	N E	do
18	42	29,45	N E	do r 1-10	38	29,45	N E	do
19	40	29,45	N E	do r 2-10	41	29,45	N E	do
20	44	29,50	N E	fair r 1-10	42	29,45	N E	fair
21	58	29,35	N W	cl'y h w	45	29,55	N W	cloudy
22	48	29,55	W	do r 1-10	35	29,65	N W	fair
23	46	29,65	S E	do hr fa	42	29,55	E	cloudy
24	52	29,70	E	fair	42	29,60	E	fair
25	66	29,45	E	do	68	29,25	S W	do
26	72	29,15	W	cl'y h w	60	29,20	W	do
27	50	29,45	W	fair rainy	44	29,50	E	cloudy
28	52	29,60	N E	cl'y r 1-10	52	29,60	N E	fair
29	52	29,60	E	do r 1-10	50	29,60	E	cloudy
30	66	29,55	E	do r 2-10	52	29,45	N W	fair

Means, Ther. 47,37—Bar. 29,48—Rain 1 5-10inch.
*Very dry and dusty. †Martins appear.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TEN fine full blooded English Bulls, of the celebrated Holderness, Durham improved, short horned, Ayreshire and North Devonshire breeds, for sale or to let for the season. Also Holderness Cows, Heifers, and Calves for sale, (bred by Ralph Watson, of East Windsor, Conn.) Inquire at P. Germond's, No. 136 State-street, or John H. Loucks', No. 19, Pine-street, Albany. ap 27-f3t

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

TOUR FROM BUFFALO TO PHILADELPHIA.

(Concluded from page 142.)

Early next morning we crossed the river and ascended the Nescopeck mountain on our way to Maunk Chunk. The distance is about thirty miles. The whole road lies over high mountains covered with scattered oak and yellow pine trees, of a stunted growth. It has been much exposed to the action of fire in autumn, and is mostly free from underbrush. A few sterile farms with tolerable buildings are scattered along the road.—The inhabitants are Germans. The soil is mostly a decomposed red sand stone, and the numerous streams that pass among the mountains have a reddish color. Immense masses of red and gray sand stone cover the ground, and the sides of many mountains seem to be laid up with them. We at last descended a long mountain into the deep glen through which the Lehigh tears its way.—It is a rapid torrent of a stream, continually pitching over huge rocks and precipices which lie in its way, through the wildest hollow in the world. After crossing over a piece of bushy, uneven ground, set about with stakes, and advertised for sale as a new village, we entered the deep, narrow gorge of the mountains, denominated the village of Maunk Chunk.

To describe this place I am utterly unable.—No one can have an idea of the place till they see it. It is at the head of the Lehigh canal, and the deposit of the immense mines of the Lehigh Coal Company, who have invested in this village, and in the mines, together with the means of carrying on their coal operations, a capital of two millions. The mountains here shut in with almost perpendicular sides, and leave barely room for the Lehigh to pass between them. The road has been built out into the river, and the base of the mountain excavated to set up many of the buildings. There are a number of houses, some stores, a large ware house, a flouring mill, some iron works, a bank, and an excellent hotel. The third story of the hotel opens on to an excavated terrace on the side of the mountain, and it is said that the sun is not seen here for three months in the year. The property nearly all belongs to the Lehigh Company. At a little distance up a ravine, through which runs a noisy brook, are a great number of cottages, occupied by the workmen who are employed in the transportation of coal from the mines to the boats or to the yards.

Ascending on foot four or five hundred feet on to the mountain, we came to the termination of the rail way which leads along the side of the mountain nine miles to the mines. From the termination, a steep inclined plane runs down the mountain to the river, over which the loaded cars pass to discharge their coal on the bank of the canal, or into the boats. A rail way is laid on this inclined plane, and the cars are let down by a stout rope, which is let out and drawn up over a huge drum several feet in diameter by the aid of machinery. The empty cars, after discharging are drawn up on the opposite track by the descent of the loaded cars. A great number of loaded cars were standing at the termination of the rail way, waiting for an opportunity to discharge. They carry two tons each. The descent of the rail way from the mines to its termination is about eighteen feet in a mile. When it is desired to start off a train of cars from the mines, about fifteen of them are hitched together. A lever is attached to the left side of each car, so as to throw a strong friction on the fore wheels if they move too fast, or to stop them in case of accident. These levers are all connected by a rope. At the last end of each train a car is attached, in which are stationed four mules with a trough of provender before them, which they appear to be very philosophically munching. A steersman ascends the fourth or fifth car from the front, and takes the lever in his hand. A jog is given to the train, and away go the cars with their coal and mules to the lower end of the rail way; the only particular care necessary, is, to prevent the cars running too fast, which is prevented by the friction of the levers. When the cars are discharged, the mules are attached in front, and draw them back on the rail way to the mines. Upwards of two hundred mules are employed on these cars. The main rail way has but a single track. There are numerous turn outs, however, where the empty cars always stop to let the loaded ones pass, and as they start at each end at particular hours, they are almost certain to a minute of the time of passing; and in no instance are the empty cars suffered to omit their stoppings unless notified that the loaded ones are not on the road, or that some accident has befallen them. The appearance of these loaded cars, as they come rattling along the rail way in separate trains, running at times on the very verge of a high precipice, when the least deviation would be instant destruction, with the noise issuing from them reverberating like thunder among the mountains, has a grand, imposing, and almost sublime effect. It at least furnishes a most impressive instance of the moral power of man over the grand depositories, and otherwise impassable obstacles of nature.

Passenger cars are kept at the foot of the rail way, which go twice a day to the mines. These cars are drawn by a single horse, and the passage is usually performed in one hour. This ride is certainly romantic, and to one not accustomed to it, might seem one of danger. The road is all the way on the side of the mountain, at the foot of which, at the distance of several hundred feet, roars a rapid stream; and as the car is whirled swiftly along, the traveller often finds himself gliding on the brink of an enormous precipice, or overlooking a deep hollow of uncommon wildness. Numerous springs of the purest water burst out from the mountain and cross the track, caused by the excavations of the road. The ride, on the whole, is a delightful one, and may be well recommended to the traveller, as it passes over one of the wildest specimens of mountain scenery.

At the head of the rail way are several houses, a tavern, and a number of stables, belonging to the company. A large clearing is here made, but there are no signs of cultivation except a few small patches for garden vegetables; and this whole country, for all agricultural purposes, has an appearance of utter desolation. We here took the stage, and passed by the mines, or rather quarries, from which the coal is taken. They are situated on the west end of the mountain, and the surface now worked contains an area of perhaps five or six acres. The earth, trees, and rocks are removed from the surface to a depth of six to ten feet, and the whole mountain then discloses a mass of solid, anthracite coal. Hundreds of laborers were employed with picks and bars in getting up the coal, and in some places many were engaged in drilling and blasting it off. They had excavated in many spots thirty or forty feet in depth, and water courses were frequently constructed to carry off the vein of water which continually broke in upon them. Temporary rail ways were laid in every direction among the quarries, on which the cars were drawn about by the mules to receive their cargoes; after which, they were drawn up the main way and placed in regular train for Maunk Chunk. The business is carried on with much regularity, and I could not but admire the advantages to the laborer of procuring this coal, where he can work in the clear light of heaven, in comparison with those dark and dismal pits of the Schuylkill, where the dingy miners with little tin lamps hooked into their caps, plod over their gloomy task like the fabled Vulcans of the infernal regions.

A ride of twelve miles carried us to the head waters of the Schuylkill, and the principal valley of that valuable coal district. Through all this region agriculture is scarcely known. The country is altogether composed of mountains and valleys, all filled with coal. Here are several good buildings erected for the accommodation of agents for the coal companies, and miners and carriers. A rail way commences at this point, and continues to Port Carbon at the head of the Schuylkill canal. Another rail way, which commences near this place and runs to Port Clinton, many miles lower down on the Schuylkill, was nearly finished and ready for use. We took passage in a car on the road to Port Carbon, which place we reached in an hour, a distance of eight miles. This road was along the bottom of a wild valley near a branch of the Schuylkill. Numerous mountains terminated in this valley, and many hollows stretch out laterally from the main one between them. At nearly all these passes a little rail road issued from the main one, and led up the narrow valley to the coal mines, some of which were in view as we passed. In some places huge banks of coal projected from the sides of the hills, and almost brushed the sides of the car as we passed them.

Port Carbon is a small collection of houses, stores and taverns, and an immense depot for coal, which is here discharged from the rail ways for shipment on the canal to Philadelphia. A ride of two miles in a carriage took us into Pottsville, a busy, overgrown village of 3000 people, surrounded by coal mines, and the principal place of supply for this immense coal region. The Schuylkill coal is found in veins of greater or less magnitude in the hills, and it is excavated from pits running into their sides. A vein frequently runs many hundred, and sometimes thousands of feet through these hills, crooking about in its course, and often varying in its elevation. They are generally deposited between layers of slate or sand rock, which, as the coal is taken out, have to be supported by wooden posts, or in very extensive veins, by pieces of coal which are left for that purpose. We entered one which was about six feet in diameter, and followed it for 1500 feet

through puddles of water, low and narrow passages, where we could only get along on our hands and feet, and up steep, slippery shutes to the place of excavation. The coal is dug up with picks by the miners, who, notwithstanding the dreary nature of their employment, appear to be a contented race of men. They throw the coal as it is mined down the shutes, when it is loaded into cars and drawn out by mules or little horses, who regard the darkness of the pit as little as the miners.

Passing the night at Pottsville, at four o'clock next morning we left in the stage for Philadelphia. This is a place of much business. The canal passes through it, and immense quantities of coal are here shipped for the Philadelphia market. Heavy supplies of goods are received from there, and a large market is created for the provisions and lumber of the neighboring agricultural country. The surface here is less wild and ragged than that bordering on the Lehigh, and the hills, though high, are divested of much of their rough, mountain character. In passing down the valley of the Schuylkill, a tolerable farming country begins to appear, which gives some business and trade to the little towns of Orwigsburg and Hamburg in Schuylkill county.—As we passed further down the valley, the soil and agriculture improve, and the ancient German town of Reading, where we arrived to dinner, is surrounded by one of the finest farming neighborhoods in our country. This is a large, well built, brick town, with many quaint old fashioned houses, with about 5000 people, and possessed of vast wealth. It is famous for the manufacture of hats, which has long been carried on to a great extent. The whole country around, and in fact all the way to Philadelphia, is thickly settled, almost universally with German families. By their habits of patient industry and good management, they have acquired great wealth. I have no where seen better farms. The fields are usually large, and are kept exceedingly neat.—Much plaster is used, and the land is well manured. I have seldom seen better corn, grass or oats. It is not peculiarly a wheat country although considerable quantities are raised. The buildings are almost universally good, and the great stone barns, always built on a sunny slope, with the main body on the south or east side jutting a few feet over the basement or lower story, crammed, as they were, almost to bursting with the harvests of the neighboring fields, and protected all round with high stone walls and warm cattle sheds, bespoke an air of great comfort. The buildings, generally, and many of the fences are built of stone, and of course, are of the most durable character. The agriculture is decidedly of a superior kind in general, to that of Western New-York. Every foot of ground is cultivated. We saw no bushes along the fences, nor no worn out land turned out into common to resuscitate its exhausted energies after years of abuse and ingratitude for its bounty. The country is well watered with pure streams, and the whole region has a most charming appearance. Many of these farms we were told would readily bring one hundred dollars an acre if thrown into market. We saw many of the finest stocks of cattle and horses of improved breeds. The roads are good, and the creeks arched with substantial stone bridges. It would be well if many of our wealthy farmers would visit that country. Aside from the pleasures of a summer journey, they might receive profit from their observations.

The pleasant and wealthy villages of Pottsgrove and Norristown lie further down the Schuylkill. Inexhaustible quarries of the best white and clouded blue marble abound in the uplands of this region. Philadelphia is supplied with immense quantities for building, where it is sent by the Schuylkill canal. The inferior qualities are frequently used in making stone walks, and the very general use of it all along the valley, in the construction of their buildings and appurtenances, creates an appearance of almost lavish liberality.

As we passed through Germantown, I saw the vineyard of Mr. Bonsall. He cultivates none but the native grape, the principal kinds of which are the Isabella, Catawba and Alexander's, here called the York Madeira. His vines were thrifty and in fine order; and as his method of training was rather different, and I think superior to any other I have seen, I will briefly describe it. Posts are inserted in the ground at twelve or fifteen feet distance, which stand out the ground six or eight feet as if for the construction of a common wooden trellis. Instead of strips of board, iron wire of about number eleven is stretched from one post to the other the whole length of the trellis, beginning the lower line at about eighteen inches or two feet from the ground. The next line is two feet above this, and three or four lines complete the trellis. It is quickly made, and the advantages of it over the wooden kind are very obvious. The little hooks or feelers that throw themselves out at every joint of the vine, at once clasp the wire and hold the vine firmly to its place, thus answering their legitimate end, and saving a world of trouble in tying up and supporting the branches.

The day after arriving in Philadelphia, we rode out to the residence of John Hare Powell, about a mile above the bridge on the west side of the Schuylkill, to see his cattle. He is a gentleman of wealth, and has a fine house, which overlooks the river and city, delightfully situated in the midst of a noble Park, finely shaded with a great variety of deciduous and evergreen forest trees. Mr. P. was absent; and on inquiry we ascertained that previously to his going to England, a few months before, he had sold off part of his valuable stock of cattle, and sent the remainder on to a farm in the interior. We were, however, highly compensated for our visit, in being shown by his attentive agent two very superior cows, and the most perfectly fine young bull of the short horned Durham breed that I have ever seen. All these animals he had imported from his own selections while lately in England; and notwithstanding their recent arrival and the hardships of an Atlantic voyage, looked extremely well. The bull I should judge might weigh on the hoof 2000 pounds; was two years old past, and his color a deep mahogany red or brown. We could not ascertain his cost in England, but the agent assured us that Mr. Powell selected him after much examination, and declared him the finest bull he had seen in England. I regretted much that I could not have seen Mr. P., as I wished particularly to inquire of him respecting the comparative advantages of these fine English cattle over the best breeds of our own country, and the probable benefits to be derived by the ordinary farmer from their production; for after all, I have made up my mind, that that course of management which yields the greatest profit at the least expense of labor, is the best which our farmers can pursue.

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I have thus, Mr. Editor, given you more at length the particulars of my little jaunt than I at first intended; and in conclusion, after having traversed over a great part of our common country, as well as that of which I have now spoken, I can most cheerfully congratulate the farmers of Western New-York upon their felicitous situation. They are blest with a soil of exceeding fertility, natural and local advantages rarely equalled, with a fine climate, yielding all that lands can do for the support of man. In no part of America have the labors of the husbandman so far been thus rewarded. In no country of equal age has so much wealth been accumulated, or such splendid improvements prosecuted in so short a space of time. Much however yet remains to be done. Our agriculture is not what it ought to be with the advantages for improvement that our farmers possess. It will not compare advantageously with some sections of New England or Pennsylvania, particularly the older and richer parts.—But the spirit of improvement is abroad in our land. The farming interest is getting awake to its duty, and it is my most ardent wish that the benign beams of intelligence may infuse that activity and vigor into our rural occupations, that shall cause the very "desert to blossom as the rose." Yours, truly, ULMUS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SEED CORN.

MR. EDITOR—Not having seen the subject spoken of in your paper, I take the liberty to send you the following, which several year's experience, both of myself and neighbors, has convinced me is a fact worthy of general practice.—Seed corn, soaked twenty-four hours in a strong solution of copperas in water, will effectually prevent its destruction by the wire worm or garden grub. The kernel vegetates as well as when soaked in pure water. The crow and black bird will not pull corn thus saturated with copperas.

It retains a quality offensive to birds and the insect tribes until too large to be destroyed by them. Yours, SHADE OF BLOOMFIELD.

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FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

The foot rot in sheep has become very common and destructive in this county within two years past. If some of your correspondents will give a treatise on the subject of the treatment of the disease, it may be very important at this time, as the hot season advances (say the first of June) when it becomes very contagious. Those who have lame sheep in their flocks will do well to separate them before that time. SHADE.

Bloomfield, April 29th, 1832.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

STOCKING FISH PONDS.

MR. GOODSELL—In the Farmer you sent me I observed Piscinarius' observations on Stocking fish ponds. With regard to that I would say,

that some years since a friend of mine requested me to assist him to take some Pickerel to put in a small pond of his. We accordingly went to a neighboring pond which was frozen over sufficient to bear a light man with ease; and as the ice was clear and the water shoal, we soon succeeded in finding them, and by striking on the ice directly over them, they were so stunned that we were able to take them with the hand, and would frequently come out on the ice. With the water these were put in a pail, and were soon frozen to appearance stiff, and were supposed to be lost, and some well water was put to them, to prepare them for the table; but they soon came to life and were put in the pond, and I saw some fine pickerel from the pond afterwards. F. LAPHAM.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

SHEEP.

I have often asked the question, whether Western New-York is a good sheep country? and in most cases I have received doubtful answers.—What kind of sheep thrive best and yield the greatest profit? This is also a question of importance.

I have inclined to think that, compared with our eastern States, including our own state east of Oneida county, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it is not the best country for sheep. It appears to have too much moisture both of soil and climate; and although the grass which our country produces is rank and succulent, it lacks the sweet, nutricious flavor of the grass on the dry, hilly soils of the good eastern lands. Sheep like, also, a high, temperate region, free from the influence of a stagnant atmosphere, which is always more or less the case among the original forests, valleys, and alluvial bottoms of this country. I have thought that in many instances these causes have much affected the health of our sheep. For a stock in this country, are not the best selected or improved sheep of the old or common kind as profitable as the merino? They have fine, large carcasses; clean, heavy fleeces of a good quality, which is always in demand at a better price in comparison with the fineness of the staple than the merino. They are hardier, more prolific, and better adapted to our soil and climate. I very much doubt whether on the whole we can compete with the beautiful flocks produced in Dutchess, Orange and Ulster counties. I should be pleased to see an article on the comparative advantages of Western with Eastern New-York, in raising sheep and wool, by an experienced wool grower. I think it may be read with much profit. ULMUS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

There is a class of folks who would feel grossly insulted if they were excluded from the society of honest men; and yet they cannot with any propriety belong to such a community. What I assert may be soon demonstrated. They hold one part of a neighbor's property, sacred; but hold themselves always in readiness to plunder the other part,—although it is equally, if not more precious to the owner, and although it has cost him more money and more labor. These *gentry* would no more feloniously enter his henroost, or his corn crib, than they would break open his desk; but they would *feloniously* enter his fruit garden, destroy, and carry off, what he had long watched with interest; and what he would not have exchanged for hens, corn, or money.

The extent of this evil is much greater than many of our citizens have believed. A *villager* may say, "I have no fruit garden, and why should I join a crusade against such ruffians?—They cannot plunder me, and I have no interest in the matter." *It is not so.* Every man *ought to want fruit* for himself or his family. If he cultivates not, he ought to buy it. If fruit in his neighborhood is excellent and abundant, it will be cheap; if scarce and inferior in quality, it will be dear. The interest of every man who buys is affected by the state of the market; and the market is affected by the protection which the cultivator receives. If his best melons are plundered, and the plants torn from their beds,—if his trees are stripped of their fruit and the branches broken, who is to supply the markets? Not the *felons* who have committed the outrage.

But no cultivator will long persist in applying his labor to objects which yield him no profit.—ith what heart can he plant, manure, or prune, if the fruit is not for him? He soon turns his attention into other channels; and the public (the purchasers in market) suffer the consequences.

It is therefore evident that every man who loves fruit ought to assist in protecting it, whether he cultivates it or not. X.

From the New England Farmer

MANURE.

Bridgeport, Feb. 6, 1832.

MR. EDITOR—Few farmers are aware of how much of the strength of manure is lost & carried off by rains from their barn yards: especially when situated on the road and descending towards it, as is often seen, and a stream the color of strong ley or brown stout constantly running from it. My yard is about 60 or 70 feet, and dishing towards the centre—the cattle stalls under the hovel on one side, with a clay bottom, also descend without any obstruction to the same point. There is a wooden tank sunk at one end, which will contain eight puncheons, but no drainings can run into the tank, until it is over eight inches deep in the centre; and yet although the litter is generally a foot thick, such is the quantity of moisture which accumulates from the 1st of March to the 1st of July, that one rainy day that will fill a pucheon which receives a quarter of the rain which falls on the roof of a house 40 by 40 feet, fills the tank after saturating the litter. How much then would be lost from a level yard or from one descending toward the street? and how much the dung must be deteriorated, after having such a quantity of its strength carried off by every rain. This liquid is drawn up into a puncheon, mounted on a horse cart, thence conducted into a sprinkler, such as is used for watering the streets of cities, and driven over my grass lands nearest home until the grass is half knee high, after which it is drawn out of the cask in buckets, and thrown on the compost heap, which is generally in the highest part of the field which is intended to be next ploughed or broke up. My hired man can, when he chooses, carry out and sprinkle the contents of the tank in half a day.

Perhaps some of your readers would like to know the dimensions, materials, and expense of the tank. Material, the heavy southern 1¼ inch pitch pine, joined by a straight edge as if to be glued. Dimensions, 6 feet long, 4 wide, and 4 deep. I think this material will last as long under ground as brick; it is covered with thick plank, and we drive loaded carts over it. Whole expense, about thirteen dollars. It ought, however, to be larger, as it often runs over before we have an opportunity to carry it out. I think it has been perfectly tight from the first, as I have seen it stand full, within an inch, for many days.

An Irishman who lived with me, said he lived in the neighborhood of a farmer who had a large one, and used to throw in every dead animal he could procure, and would run it over land drilled for potatoes, with as many tap holes in the cask, as there were drill rows under it. B.

From the New-England Farmer.

SYSTEM OF FARMING.

Talbot co. Md. March 26, 1832.

MR. SMITH—I have been a constant reader of the American Farmer from the first number up to the last; have seen many things of but little value to the farmer, but take pleasure in saying it has contained much valuable information, and has stimulated him to many improvements. Although every person is not gifted with talents for writing, still I conceive it to be the duty of every individual as far as practicable to aid and assist in the promotion of agriculture. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of laying before your readers four systems of farming, which have been pursued by me upwards of twenty years, with some small deviations suggested by practice. I commenced farming in 1800, totally unacquainted with it, having been a resident of Philadelphia in my youthful days; but having made up my mind to cultivate the earth, and remain in the peaceful shades of retirement, I thought it advisable to lay down some systematic plan whereby I might improve my "*worn out land.*" which was commenced in 1807, viz: six fields. In the spring of 1807, seed No. 1. in oats and clover; same spring plant No. 2, in Indian corn; autumn 1807, seed No. 2 in wheat; and fallow No. 3 for wheat; spring 1808, seed No. 4 in oats and clover, same spring plant No. 5 in Indian corn, in June 1808 cut a crop of clover from No. 1; and in September, ripple a crop of seed; autumn 1808 seed No. 5 in wheat, viz: (corn field) and fallow for wheat No. 6; spring 1809, seed No. 2, in oats and clover, same spring plant Indian corn in No. 3; (June 1809 cut hay from No. 4; and September ripple a crop of seed,) autumn 1809, seed wheat in No. 3; viz: corn ground, and fallow for wheat, No. 1. Having now commenced the system, let me particularly request No. 1 not be grazed or a clover cut from it during the spring or summer of 1809—but suffer it to grow without restraint, and in fall, September 20, commence ploughing down the clover from six to eight inches deep, with the grass neatly turned under, the sod well pressed down by a heavy roller, then seed your wheat, and harrow it in the same way it was ploughed, (provided your soil will admit of having it harrowed in,) if not, plough it in shoal, so as not to disturb the sod; clover well turned in will improve your land, and act as a nutriment to the wheat. Sring 1810, seed oats and clover No. 5, and same spring plant corn on No. 6. Then proceed as described above, from a regular rotation, agreeably to the annexed table, you will

cultivate corn in each field once in six years, and oats the same, and both crops are on wheat stubble, from which I think your corn crops are more certain)—a crop of wheat from some of the fields every two years, and others every four years, putting two fields in wheat annually, causes your wheat crops to deviate, but you have the whole of your farm under caltivation, and take from each apartment a profitable crop except one, from which you turn in the clover, which should be considered the most lucrative. There were two reasons why I pursued the culture of oats, first, because I conceived one acre of oats could be cultivated for half the price an acre of corn, and twice the number of bushels would be produced, and two gallons of oats are more than equal to a gallon of corn, which leaves a balance of one hundred per cent. in favor of the oats. Secondly, because I entertained an idea that clover seed will take root and flourish more rapidly when deposited on ground fresh and well broken, than on wheat where the grond is hard, and subject to remain several weeks on the ground before it sinks in.

It may be asked what will be done for pasture? In answer, I will say, let your stock be confined in a large and dry farm yard, into which you should draw fifty cart loads of litter, ditch bank, marl, or good rich dirt, per week; there feed your stock, for which you will have a sufficient quantity of straw and hay, (provided you are fortunate,) until the green clover is ready to cut, the great quantity of manure will more than compensate for the extra expense of feeding, and your horses will perform better and do more hard labor when stabled and fed on dry food, and escape the casualties which are incident to horses in the spring—but you will have pasture on the wheat fields after harvest.

No. 1.—Spring 1807, oats and clover; June 1808 cut clover, fall gather seed; autumn 1809, fallow wheat on clover, July 1810 pasture; spring 1811 corn; autumn 1811 wheat; July 1812 pasture; spring 1813 oats and clover; June 1814 cut clover.

No. 2.—Spring 1807 corn; autumn 1807 wheat; July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 oats and clover; June 1810 cut clover, and fall ripple seed; autumn 1811 wheat on clover; July 1812 pasture; spring 1813 corn; autumn 1813 wheat; July 1814 pasture; spring 1815 oats and clover.

No. 3.—Autumn 1807 wheat; July 1808 pasture; spring 1809 corn; fall 1809 wheat; July 1810 pasture; spring 1811 oats and clover; June 1812 cut clover; fall gather seed; fall 1813 wheat on clover; July 1814 pasture; spring 1815 corn.

No. 4.—Spring 1808 oats and clover; June 1809 cut clover; fall secure seed; fall 1810 wheat on clover; July 1811 pasture; spring 1812 corn; autumn 1812 wheat; July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 oats and clover.

No. 5.—Spring 1808 corn; fall 1808 wheat, July 1809 pasture; spring 1810 oats & clover, June 1811 cut clover; and fall gather seed; autumn 1812 wheat on clover; July 1813 pasture; spring 1814 corn; fall 1814 wheat.

No. 6.—Fall 1808 wheat; July 1809 pasture; spring 1810 corn; fall 1810 wheat; July 1811 pasture; spring 1812 oats and clover; June 1813 cut clover; fall procure seed; autumn 1814 wheat on clover.

This system I pursued for many years (with the exception of soiling my cattle) and was much pleased with it, and am well convinced it improved my land from ploughing the clover, but experience taught me to believe it filled my ground with weeds and garlic, which, in my estimation, proceeded from the ground not being rich sufficient to produce a heavy crop of clover, by which means those obnoxious weeds would have been subdued—at that time I had not discovered my marl banks, consequently was not able to procure a sufficient quantity of manure to cover the oat field where I would recommend the whole force of manure to be applied, therefore, abandoned it. It therefore became requisite to resort to some other mode, and having discovered my marl and its utility, I resolved to put my farm into seven fields, annually cultivating two in Indian corn—putting one of said fields in wheat, and breaking one for fallow, leaving the other stock field vacant on which I seed wheat the fall following, with clover in the spring—but during the preceding winter and summer apply all my manuring power on it, with marl &c. &c., taking care to have all my winter farm-yard manure converted into compost in the spring by drawing it in the same field on the head lands, first ploughing a space of twelve or fifteen feet wide to deposit it on, then carefully covering it with ditch banks, and the scowering of ditches to protect it from the sun, where it remains until the fall, when the field is well prepared for wheat, the marl which was drawn during summer and winter being first ploughed in) the compost is then put out and ploughed in with the wheat, which is a re-manuring, and gives the marl an active motion—on this field clover is seeded in the spring. By this rotation of crops you will always break one clover field for corn, and the other on wheat stubble, after you get under full operation, and have the whole of your farm under a good crop, except one field, viz: two in corn, two in wheat, two in clover, (one to cut and one to pasture,) and one vacant, viz: the stock field, as will be made more evident by the following table:—

No. 1.—Spring 1815 corn; fall 1815 wheat; spring 1817 corn; fall 1818 fallow wheat; and clover; spring 1822 corn; fall 1822 wheat; spring 1824 corn; fall 1825 fallow, wheat and clover; spring 1829 corn, fall 1829 wheat.

No. 2.—Spring 1815 corn; fall 1816 fallow and clover; spring 1820 corn; fall 1820 wheat; spring 1822 corn; fall 1822 fallow, wheat and clover; spring 1827 corn; fall 1827 wheat; spring 1829 corn.

No. 3.—Fall 1815 fallow; spring 1817 corn; fall 1817 wheat; spring 1819 corn; fall 1820 fallow, wheat, and clover; spring 1824 corn; fall 1824 wheat; spring 1826 corn; fall 1827 fallow wheat, and clover.

No. 4.—Spring 1816 corn; fall 1816 wheat; spring 1818 corn; fall 1819 fallow wheat and clover; spring 1823 corn; fall 1823 wheat; spring 1825 corn; fall 1826 fallow wheat and clover.

No. 5.—Spring 1816 corn; fall 1817 fallow wheat and clover; spring 1821 corn; fall 1821 wheat; spring 1823 corn; fall 1824 fallow and clover; spring 1828 corn; fall 1828 wheat.

No. 6.—Spring 1818 corn; fall 1818 wheat; spring 1820 corn; fall 1821 fallow wheat and clover; spring 1825 corn; fall 1825 wheat; spring 1827 corn; fall 1828 fallow wheat and clover.

No. 7.—Spring 1819 corn; fall 1819 wheat; spring 1821 corn; fall 1822 fallow wheat and clover; spring 1826 corn; fall 1826 wheat; spring 1828 corn: fall 1829 fallow wheat and clover.

You will remark I have made an exception to one field going under cultivation, viz: the vacant stock field, but you may, without any interference with your fallow, seed oats in it, and put wheat on oat stubble, but still objections present themselves, viz: you are debarred the opportunity of drawing marl, marsh mud, bankshells, &c. on it from the spring until harvest, and again it will be drawing four successive crops before you apply your *wheat fallow* and *clover*, whereas by omitting the oats you take but three crops, viz: corn, wheat corn, then fallow and clover, which I consider no disadvantage, as you are enabled to destroy all weeds, and garlic before the application of clover, and to compensate for the reduction of the land you restore it by the *marl, marsh, mud, lime, bankhsells*, &c. being ploughed in during the summer, and re-manured by compost being spread and ploughed in with the wheat fallow, followed by clover, which remains until the fifth spring, which will be readily perceived by the table presented above—and here permit me to remark, that *clover* and *manure* are the *sampsons* of farming. Having persevered in the last mentioned system, until I made myself well acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages thereof, I can safely say, my crops have increased under it both in quantity and quality, although the last seven years have been mostly unfavorable to wheat—the garlic has almost disappeared, which is of high importance, still there are some objections to the above, one is, I have my doubts whether or not it improves the land as much as the first system, as it must be a self evident fact, that clover turned in will improve land, and by the latter one field of corn is put on clover, altho' I have observed under the latter mode my crops have increased, it will be remembered I had no marl, nor half the quantity of compost in my first system as now. The second objection is, I had no pasture from the planting of corn until the first of June, when the stock should be turned on clover and not earlier. Therefore thought it advisable to make a small change: my present plan of farming is much like the last, only dispensing with the fallow, but continuing seven fields, two in corn, in lieu of the fallow, cut my corn from one of the fields on which I apply my compost as before recommended on wheat and clover; the other corn field is seeded with wheat in the usual way; this gives me an additional pasture; my experience has been but of a short duration in the last mentioned system, therefore am not able to say much for nor against it. The above farming proceedings have been altogether confined to one farm; I have another which has been for many years divided into four fields, cultivating one annually in corn, on which I seed wheat in the fall and clover in the spring, applpyng all my manure to the corn field. You will then have one in corn, one in wheat, two in clover, one to cut and one to graze, still you want pasture from April till June when clover should be turned in to, as previously observed. I have thus laid before you four plans which have past under my view practically for the last twenty-three years, and my objections; no system of farming has ever yet been perfect; and after mature deliberation have come to the conclusion that the seven-field system, as referred to in second table, may be most profitable to pursue, particularly if convenience will enable the farmer to soil his stock as laid down in the first six-field system, or if standing pasture can be presented until June.

AN EASTERN SHORE FARMER.

Wisdom and goodness are the only qualities which confer real dignity.

"At Midsummer Eve, according to a custom common over Germany, every young girl plucks a sprig of St. John's wort (Hypericum) and sticks it into the wall of her chamber. Should it, owing to the dampness of the wall, retain its freshness and verdure, she may reckon upon gaining a suitor in the course of a year; but, should it droop, the popular belief is that she is also destined to pine and wither away.

The young maid stole through the cottage door
And blushed, as she sought the plant of power.
Thou silver glow-worm, O! lend me thy light,
I must gather the mystic St. John's wort to-night,
The wonderful herb whose leaf will decide,
If the coming year shall make me a bride.
"And the glow-worm came
With its silvery flame
And sparkled and shone
Through the night of St. John.
As soon as the maiden her love knot tied,
With noiseless tread
To her chamber she sped,
Where the spectral moon her white beams shed.
"Bloom here—bloom here, thou plant of power,
To deck the young bride, in her bridal hour,
But it drooped its head, that plant of power,
And died the mute death of the voiceless flower;
And a withered wreath on the ground it lay,
More meet for a burial than a bridal day,
And when the full year had flitted away
All pale on her bier the young maid lay!
"And the glow-worm came
With its silvery flame
And sparkled and shone
Through the night of St. John,
And they closed the grave over the maid's cold clay."

ARCHITECTURE.

The political institution and the division of property in America, may prevent us from erecting those huge piles which have exhausted the income of princes, and in some cases swallowed the wealth of nations. This, however, does not preclude taste and chasteness of design, nor does it even preclude grandeur. The Greeks, who have given their name to three orders of architecture, and probably invented others, and who have filled all the shores of the Mediterranean with piles whose ruins still excite the awe of travellers, effected these results with moderate wealth. This is explained by the majesty of the proportions in their edifices. "Before I saw these splendid remains," says the eloquent Chateaubriand, "I had fallen into the ordinary error of conceiving that they were perfect in their details, but that they wanted grandeur. But the first glance at the originals is sufficient to show, that the genius of the architects has supplied in the magnitude of proportion what was wanting in size; and Athens is accordingly filled with stupendous edifices. The Athenians, a people far from rich, few in number, have succeeded in moving gigantic masses; the blocks of stone in the Pnyx and the Propyleum are literally quarters of rock. The slabs which stretched from pillar to pillar are of enormous dimensions: the columns of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius are above sixty feet in height, and the walls of Athens, including those which stretched to the Piraæus, extending over nine leagues, and were so broad that two chariots could drive on them abreast. The Romans never erected more extensive fortifications."

"No one," he adds, "can have visited the Grecian monuments on the shores of the Mediterranean, without perceiving that they were thoroughly masters of an element of grandeur, hitherto but little understood among the moderns, that arising from gigantic masses of stone. The feeling of sublimity which they produce is indiscribable: it equals that of Gothic edifices of a thousand times the size. Every one must have felt this upon looking at the immense masses which rise in solitary magnificence on the plains at Stonehenge. The great block in the tomb of Agamemnon at Argos; those in the Cyclopian Walls of Voltersa & in the ruins of Agrigentum in Sicily, strike the beholder with a degree of astonishment bordering on awe."

False economy or want of taste often destroys the effect of the finest buildings by placing them where they can be so little seen that their beauty is absolutely thrown away. This fault is in many instances carried to a strange absurdity in the British metropolis. The elegant Greeks, says Chateaubriand, in a passage which contains briefly a whole lesson in architecture, "did not excel less in the choice of the site of their edifices than in the forms and proportions.—The greater part of the promontories of Peloponessus, Attica, and Iona, and the Islands of the Archipelago, are marked by temples, trophies, or tombs. Those monuments, surrounded as they generally are with woods and rocks, beheld in all the changes of light and shadow, sometimes in the midst of clouds and lightning, sometimes by the light of the moon, sometimes gilded by the rising sun, sometimes flaming in his setting beams, throw an indescribable charm over the shores of Greece. The earth, thus decorated, resembles the old Cybel, who, crowned and seated on the shore, commanded her son Neptune to spread the waves beneath her feet."

The forms of architecture often borrowed from the graceful vegetable growth, and the beauty of a Gothic temple is traced to its resemblance to the vista of a majestic wood. Yet we neglect, and sometimes destroy the original while we erect the copy, forgetful of what may be called the harmoneous contrast that might so easily be produced, and which is so effective. One of the most striking buildings in America, is the Capitol at Richmond, principally because it crowns a noble hill, is detached from whatever may weaken its effect, and strikes the distant spectator in various noble aspects. We could wish that one of the most picturesque sites in the country, of our own city, might be embellished with suitable taste and judgment.—*Baltimore American.*

FROZEN PORK.

The following "sayings" are derived from persons who have had ample experience, and are believed to be worthy the notice of those who wish to have their Pork well preserved:

1st. That pork packed in the winter "when frozen," with a good supply of salt and strong pickle, enclosed in an air-tight barrel, and not opened till the succeeding July, will, in most cases, be injured and unfit for use, and may be injured one or two months after packing.

2d. That if the frost leaves the pork, it is but little softened, till it is also exposed to mild air; and until it is sufficiently softened, the salt will not penetrate and preserve it.

3d. The "plausible theory," that the salt will penetrate the pork as the frost leaves it, in the air-tight barrel, is not correct.

4th. Those who have packed a large quantity of this useful and valuable article for market, should examine a few barrels occasionally, as the warm weather approaches, till it is all carefully re-packed.

5th. Those who have packed frozen pork for family use, should take it out of the barrel as soon as the weather is *mild*, expose it to the air till it is sufficiently softened, which will probably be from twelve to twenty-four hours, and then re-pack it with an adequate quantity of good salt and strong pickle.

6th. Pork "recently injured" and repacked, may be improved by boiling the brine, and while hot, turning it on the meat, the scum having been taken from it.

7th. A more effectual way to improve and restore such meat, is the proper application to it of pulverised charcoal, which absorbs a portion of the oxygen that has injured it.—It may answer, to rub salt on to the pieces of pork, and then pack them in a barrel with plenty of charcoal, with brine. Rancid butter may also be improved by a proper application of charcoal

8th. Heat alone will not produce putrifaction, as is proved by roasting meat, and by the curing of jerked beef, with little or no salt, in the hot, pure, dry air of South America, in the Torrid Zone. Fresh meat will soonest injure in warm, damp, impure air.

As a general rule, any business well done, is more profitable, than if indifferently, or badly executed. OBSERVER.

Columbus, March, 22, 1832.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have entered into partnership in the seed business, and they assure the public that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. It is the intention of the subscribers to erect an elegant Greenhouse in connection with this establishment, where a choice collection of new, rare, and beautiful flowering plants will be supplied from the New-York Botanic Garden upper end of Broadway; and also from the same establishment the best sorts of Flowering shrubs, Garden roses, Hardy perennial plants, Double Dahlias, Chinese Pœonias, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Trees for the streets, &c. &c. They have just received from London, a large importation of garden and flower seeds the growth of 1831, such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, Radish. Pease, Grass Seeds, &c. &c.; and also from Glasgow, Hawthorn quicks for Hedges, Red moss, White moss, and White Provence roses. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms, and all orders by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. SMITH & HOGG,

New-York, May 1832. No. 388, Broadway

SEEDS.

EARLY frame Peas,
Dwarf Imperial "
Knight's fall imperial Peas,
White Globe Turnip,
" Norfolk "
Long Tankard "
Yellow Maltese "
" Stone "
Trefoil, Rasse, Lugerne, Sainfoin, &c. &c. &c.
Just received by ROSSITER & KNOX.
may 8